

customer, of the pre-paid mobile phone can be anonymous to an operator, and thus there is typically no customer support at and after the point of sale of the pre-paid mobile phone. Nevertheless, it would be beneficial if operators were able to offer these customers the possibility of consolidating their mobile
5 phone subscriptions into one account structure, as consolidating their mobile phone subscriptions into one account brings benefits to mobile phone users, such as allowing the users to be able to manage their subscriptions, transfer balances between subscriptions, and reload their prepaid subscriptions at different levels, for example. In turn, such benefits facilitate a higher level of
10 customer satisfaction, strengthening the customer-operator relationship, and thus lowering customer churn.

Traditionally, however, only post-paid (i.e. contract) customers have benefited from customer hierarchies, which typically have been managed by telecom operators. This is due to how traditional pre-paid
15 mobile phone subscriptions are structured.

For example, Figure 1 shows the structure of traditional pre-paid mobile phone service accounts and subscriptions for two mobile phones A and B (not shown). A pre-paid mobile telecom service account, mobile
20 phone A pre-paid account 10, is associated with a single pre-paid subscription, mobile phone A pre-paid subscription 20. A monetary balance is stored in mobile phone A pre-paid subscription 20, enabling an initial or continuing use of mobile phone A.

A separate pre-paid mobile telecom service account, mobile
25 phone B pre-paid account 30, is associated with a single pre-paid subscription, mobile phone B subscription 40. A monetary balance is stored in mobile phone subscription 40, enabling an initial or continuing use of mobile phone B. As mobile phones A and B have mutually exclusive subscriptions and accounts, the owners and/or users of mobile phones A and B can not share benefits only available to post-paid customers, such as

account consolidation and access to bundled rates or volume discounts given to accounts with multiple subscriptions directly associated with the accounts.

Moreover, as it is common for one family, company, or organization to have more than one mobile phone subscription, and as a telecom operator is not aware of the commonly owned multiple subscriptions, the telecom operator can not award the benefits of accumulated usage and other charges to the common owner.

However, even if the telecom operator were aware of the commonly owned multiple subscriptions, traditional post-paid consolidated subscription management is very expensive and involves specially trained telecom operator staff to manage the consolidated subscriptions. Thus, it would be advantageous if the operators could offer to customers the option of consolidating their mobile phone subscriptions into one account structure, which, in turn, would bring benefits to the users by allowing them to be able to manage their balances, transfer their balances between subscriptions, and reload their subscriptions at different levels.

In situations where families or small companies purchase multiple mobile phones, it would further be advantageous for the purchasers to organize their pre-paid mobile phone accounts into a hierarchy for consolidated reporting, budgeting, and payment allocations. However, a problem arises as there is no relationship between the phones themselves, due to the phones typically being purchased at different times and/or at different locations. The purchasers typically have only two options in this situation: the first is to convince a mobile phone customer service center that they own all of the mobile phones, and request that the service center create a hierarchy, and the second is to make do without a hierarchy.

Therefore, a need exists for a method wherein the purchasers or customers can negotiate their own hierarchies with other customers, in

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The invitation can be at the account level or the subscription level. An account level invitation leaves the invited account with full control over its sub-tree of accounts and/or subscriptions, resulting in a multi-account hierarchy. A subscription level invitation moves the subscription of the invitee from the invitee's account to the inviter's account.

At any point in time, any subscription or account can receive an invitation from another customer hierarchy, leave its current customer hierarchy, and join the hierarchy whereupon the invitation originated.

These together with other objects and advantages which will be subsequently apparent, reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows the structure of traditional pre-paid mobile phone service accounts and subscriptions for mobile phones A and B, according to the prior art.

FIG. 2 shows a network system wherein invitations to join a customer self-built customer hierarchy containing accounts and/or subscriptions may be sent, and acceptances to the invitations may be received according to the present invention.

FIG. 3 shows one possible result of consolidating the pre-paid mobile phone subscriptions of FIG. 1 according to the present invention.

FIG. 4 shows one possible result of consolidating the pre-paid mobile phone accounts of FIG. 1 according to the present invention.

FIG. 5 shows one possible result of consolidating pre-paid and post-paid mobile phone subscriptions according to the present invention.

FIG. 6 shows one possible result of consolidating pre-paid and post-paid mobile phone accounts according to the present invention.

FIG. 7 shows a balance transfer between subscriptions according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 shows reload patterns according to an embodiment of the present invention.

5 FIG. 9 shows an account managing different types of accounts and subscriptions according to an embodiment of the present invention.

10 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Reference will now be made in detail to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

15 Figure 2 shows a network system wherein invitations to join a customer self-built customer hierarchy containing accounts and/or subscriptions may be sent, and acceptances to the invitations may be received. A customer, using web-enabled mobile phone A connects and logs into customer self care web server 70, for example, via antenna 55, via WAP gateway server 80, and via network 90. Alternately, a customer may log into customer self care server 70 using computer 60 running network-enabling software via network 90. Such network-enabling software may include, for example, an HTML browser.

25 The customer (the inviter) may send an invitation in the form of an e-mail or an instant message, for example, to another customer (the invitee) connected to network 90, such as an invitee using web-enabled mobile phone B, or such as an invitee using computer 65 running network-enabling software. Phone B may be connected to network 90 via a palm

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pre-paid account 10, and mobile phone B pre-paid account 30 is left with no subscriptions. Mobile phone A pre-paid subscription 20 remains unaffected.

For a pre-paid account level acceptance, Figure 4 shows one possible result of consolidating the pre-paid mobile phone accounts of Figure 1 according to the present invention. Using pre-paid account 10 and pre-paid subscription 20 of Figure 1 as an example of the existing hierarchy of the inviter, (using mobile phone A of Figure 2, for example) and using pre-paid account 30 and pre-paid account 40 of Figure 1 as an example of the existing hierarchy of the invitee (using mobile phone B of Figure 2, for example), Figure 4 shows the resulting hierarchy of the acceptance of the inviter's account invitation. Mobile phone B pre-paid account 30 becomes a sub-account of mobile phone A pre-paid account 10, with mobile phone B pre-paid subscription 40 intact. Mobile phone A pre-paid subscription 20 remains unaffected.

For a post-paid subscription level acceptance, FIG. 5 shows one possible result of consolidating pre-paid and post-paid mobile phone subscriptions according to the present invention. Using pre-paid account 10 and pre-paid subscription 20 of Figure 1 as an example of the existing hierarchy of the inviter, (using mobile phone A of Figure 2, for example) and introducing post-paid account 15 and post-paid account 25 as an example of the existing hierarchy of the invitee (using mobile phone B of Figure 2, for example), Figure 5 shows the resulting hierarchy of the invitee's acceptance of the inviter's subscription invitation. Mobile phone B post-paid subscription 25 is transferred from mobile phone B post-paid account 15 to mobile phone A pre-paid account 10, and mobile phone B post-paid account 15 is left with no subscriptions. Mobile phone A pre-paid subscription 20 remains unaffected.

For a post-paid account level acceptance, FIG. 6 shows one possible result of consolidating pre-paid and post-paid mobile phone accounts

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account 100 may withdraw value from subscription 120 via datalink 125 and deposit that same value into subscription 110 via datalink 115, as represented by arrow 140.

Figure 8 shows reload patterns according to an embodiment of the present invention. Under this embodiment, an account owner or user may configure different or identical reload amounts to be transferred to the subscriptions that are associated with the account. Account 100 is connected to subscription 110, subscription 120, and subscription 130 via datalinks 115, 125, and 135, respectively. Datalinks 115, 125, and 135 may be any type of communication link or line which has the ability to transmit information, such as an analog telephone line, a digital fiber-optic line, a wireless transmission, or any other type of communications link. Subscriptions 110, 120, and 130 may be subscriptions for any type of similar or dissimilar services, and may be any combination of post- and pre-paid subscriptions. For example, subscription 110 may be a subscription for a mobile phone service, while subscription 120 and 130 may be subscriptions for a cable television service; subscription 110 may be a pre-paid subscription, while subscriptions 120 and 130 may be post-paid subscriptions. Account 100 is configured by the account 100 owner or controller to have an initial reload value. Although any reload value may be assigned to the initial reload value, for the sake of clarity, \$100 is used in Figure 8. From the initial reload value, the owner or controller of account 100 next configures the reload percentages of the initial reload value to be sent to subscriptions 110, 120, and 130. For example, the owner or controller of account 100 may apportion 10% of the initial reload value to be sent to subscription 110, 40% of the initial reload value to be sent to subscription 120, and 50% of the initial reload value to be sent to subscription 130, resulting in \$10 being transferred to subscription 110, \$40 being transferred to subscription 120, and \$50 being transferred to subscription 130.

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The concept of building self-created customer hierarchies can be applied to a wide variety of markets, not only the prepaid wireless telecom industry. With the increasing convergence of billing telecom services and the ever expanding product offering of telecom companies, the self-created customer hierarchies can incorporate not only wireless subscriptions, but one account can own or manage different types of subscriptions. In this regard, Figure 9 shows an account managing different types of accounts and subscriptions. Account 100 may be associated with different types of accounts including, for instance, mobile internet account 150, wired internet account 160, and cable TV account 170. In turn, mobile internet account 150 is associated with mobile internet subscriptions 180 and 190, wired internet account 160 is associated with wired internet subscriptions 200 and 210, and cable TV account 170 is associated with cable TV subscriptions 220 and 230.

Account 100 may add value to sub-accounts 150, 160, and 170 via datalinks 240, 250, and 260, respectively. The value from account 100 may be added to sub-accounts 150, 160, and 170 simultaneously, at different times, and/or using reload patterns as described in the Figure 8 discussion above, with sub-accounts 150, 160, and 170 replacing subscriptions 110, 120, and 130. Mobile internet account 150 may add value or transfer balances between mobile internet subscriptions 180 and 190 via datalinks 270 and 280, respectively, as described in the Figure 7 discussion above with account 150 replacing account 100 and subscriptions 180 and 190 replacing subscriptions 110 and 120. Wired internet account 160 may add value or transfer balances between wired internet subscriptions 200 and 210 via datalinks 290 and 300, respectively, as described in the Figure 7 discussion above with account 160 replacing account 100 and subscriptions 180 and 190 replacing subscriptions 110 and 120. Cable TV account 170 may add value or transfer balances between cable TV subscriptions 200 and 210 via datalinks 310 and 320, respectively, as described in the Figure 7 discussion above with account 170

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replacing account 100 and subscriptions 220 and 230 replacing subscriptions 110 and 120.

5 The many features and advantages of the invention are
apparent from the detailed specification and, thus, it is intended by the
appended claims to cover all such features and advantages of the invention
which fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention. Further, since
numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the
art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and
operation illustrated and described, and accordingly all suitable modifications
10 and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the invention.

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